WEST Search History

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DATE: Friday, April 22, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L7	L6 and DCOM	0
☐	L6	L4 and (single request)	24
☐	L5	L4 and (single requst)	0
☐	L4	19991110	117
☐	L3	high level request	196
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L2	5761663.pn.	1
☐	L1	5727159.pn.	1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L6: Entry 2 of 24   File: USPT   Jun 26, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6253369 B1
TITLE: Workflow object compiler with user interrogated information incorporated
into skeleton of source code for generating executable workflow objects

Abstract Text (1):
A message driven processor operates as middleware between clients and back-end
hosts or servers in a large client-server system to reduce the number of concurrent
sessions required to be supported by the network and to allow a common client user
interface to divergent back-end systems. High level requests from a client in
support of a business function are translated into workflows which may involve
multiple requests to back-end servers by the message driven processor. Information
resulting from workflows and information retrieved from back-end servers may be
integrated into a single reply message to the requesting client.

Application Filing Date (1):
19970116

Detailed Description Text (34):
A workflow can represent a very simple or a very complex function. Typically, the
more complex the function, the more units of work there will be in the workflow. To
complete a complex workflow, the workflow will decompose the message received and
invoke a synchronous unit of work and, perhaps, one or more asynchronous units of
work, to independently retrieve information from different sources as necessary and
process it. Asynchronous units of work may execute waited or nowaited. Based on
design of the unit of work, the workflow recomposes the resultant information in
the session control block memory management area into a reply, which is then sent
back to the client. Between the workflow Manager and the workflow, the complexity
of the business function is removed from the client. This concept of complex
transaction enablement lets the client make simple single requests for services,
and receive simple single replies or a series of replies, in return.

Detailed Description Text (62):
To complete a complex unit of work, the work flow will decompose the message
received and invoke several tasks to independently retrieve information from
whatever different sources are necessary. Upon completion of all individual tasks,
the work flow manager manages all of the information placed into the session
control block, to be described hereinafter, into one or more comprehensive replies
which may then be sent back to the client. Between the work flow manager and the
work flow, the complexity of the function is removed from the client. This enables
the client to make simple single requests for services and receive simple single
replies in return.

☐ ▓▓▓▓ Generate Collection ▓▓▓▓

L6: Entry 4 of 24   File: USPT   Jun 27, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6080202 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Universal compatibility software system for services in communication and
information processing networks

Application Filing Date (1):
19970710

Brief Summary Text (8):
A message driven processor operates as middleware between clients and back-end
hosts or servers in a large client-server system to reduce the number of concurrent
sessions required to be supported by the network and to allow a common client user
interface to divergent back-end systems. High level requests from a client in
support of a business function are translated into workflows which may involve
multiple requests to back-end

Detailed Description Text (25):
The service agent represents the processing needed to carry out the intentions of a
service. In line with the processing model, each subscribed service agent provides
rules to the user agent indicating when the service agent should respond to events.
A service agent responds to events by creating or modifying messages to be sent
from the user agent to other user agents or resource agents. As part of the
response to an event the service agent may provide new dispatch rules to the user
agent. In general, a service agent embodies the processing for a related set of
features. The actual grouping of features into services might affect how associated
data is grouped and accessed, and thus performance, but does not affect the logical
operation of the agent architecture. It is important that a service agent does not
do "too much" in response to a single request from a user agent. That would be akin
to taking on too many roles at once, e.g. screening, blocking, redirecting, without
allowing other service agents to participate in the decision. There is a tradeoff
between performance and allowing cooperative interaction among features.

☐ ░░░Generate Collection░░░

L6: Entry 6 of 24   File: USPT   May 27, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5634127 A
TITLE: Methods and apparatus for implementing a message driven processor in a
client-server environment

Abstract Text (1):
A message driven processor operates as middleware between clients and back-end
hosts or servers in a large client-server system to reduce the number of concurrent
sessions required to be supported by the network and to allow a common client user
interface to divergent back-end systems. High level requests from a client in
support of a business function are translated into workflows which may involve
multiple requests to back-end servers by the message driven processor. Information
resulting from workflows and information retrieved from back-end servers may be
integrated into a single reply message to the requesting client.

Application Filing Date (1):
19941130

Detailed Description Text (35):
A workflow can represent a very simple or a very complex function. Typically, the
more complex the function, the more units of work there will be in the workflow. To
complete a complex workflow, the workflow will decompose the message received and
invoke a synchronous unit of work and, perhaps, one or more asynchronous units of
work, to independently retrieve information from different sources as necessary and
process it. Asynchronous units of work may execute waited or nowaired. Based on
design of the unit of work, the workflow recomposes the resultant information in
the session control block memory management area into a reply, which is then sent
back to the client. Between the workflow Manager and the workflow, the complexity
of the business function is removed from the client. This concept of complex
transaction enablement lets the client make simple single requests for services,
and receive simple single replies or a series of replies, in return.

Detailed Description Text (63):
To complete a complex unit of work, the work flow will decompose the message
received and invoke several tasks to independently retrieve information from
whatever different sources are necessary. Upon completion of all individual tasks,
the work flow manager manages all of the information placed into the session
control block, to be described hereinafter, into one or more comprehensive replies
which may then be sent back to the client. Between the work flow manager and the
work flow, the complexity of the function is removed from the client. This enables
the client to make simple single requests for services and receive simple single
replies in return.